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## THE PLATT MEN SURPRISED.

PASSAGE OF THE RAPID TRANSIT BILL IN THE ASSEMBLY, 78 TO 34.

It to the Passett Bill, with the Provision for a State Commission Strickes Out and the Names of the Mayor's Commission-ers Inserted—The Anti-Platt Combinetion was Re-enforced by Eleven Repub-licans and Three County Bemocrata.

ALBANY, April 28 .- Greatly to the surprise of the Platt men, the Assembly suspended its ples this evening and passed the Rapid Tranait bill out of its order. In its present state the Rapid Transit bill, though it has Fassett's name on it, is practically the Mayor's bill, as it gives the power of appointment to the Mayor and inserts the names of the five Commissioners whom he has already appointed. It had not been expected that the Rapid Transit bill would come up this evening. Ex-Poiles Com-missioner Stephen B. French, Clinton Wheeler, Louis F. Payn. and other friends of Mr. Platt's, came up on the afternoon train to straighten things out. They were going to bring their influence to bear on the Assemblymen after the session, but before they could get around the rules were suspended and the bill was passed. The vote was 78 to 34, more than two to one. The County Democrats deserted Platt in a body. That made the Democrats solld for the bill, except McKnight, who was away. The Fish-Gibbs Republicans gained greatly in strength. Mr. Fish had a letter from Warner Miller endorsing the course which he had taken. This letter had the effect of uniting the anti-Platt men in favor of the Mayor's bill. When the amendments were voted on last week the vote was 64 to 57. Even with the absentees there were gains of 14. Three of these were County Democrats. The others were man of the Judiciary Committee: Davis of Livingston county, Everett of Ulster, Hoag. King and R. J. Lewis of New York: I. Sam Johnson, Larmon, L'Hommedieu, Mase, Selleck, and Towne. All the other New York Repub-Heans joined Mr. Gibbs, who through the session has advocated the home rule amendments. It was after 9:30 o'clock when Mr. Blumenthal called up his notice to suspend the rules and read the Rapid Transit bill out of its order. Mr. Binmenthal addressed the Speaker six times before the Speaker would recognize him. Mr. Blumenthal insisted on recognition, but the Speaker directed the Clerk to read the next bill. Then Mr. Sheehan walked out in the

middle alsie.
"We don't propose to quarrel with you this
evening," he said, "but we are going to insist
on our rights and you must recognize this motion." on our rights and you must recognize this motion."

The Speaker still refused and thumped with his gavel. Mr. Sheehan insisted and told the Speaker that the motion must be put. The Speaker tried to gain time and had the Clerk read another bill. Then he put through a trivial concurrent resolution from the Scenat. By this time Mr. Blumenthal, Mr. Sheehan, Mr. Fish and Mr. Gibbs insisted on the motion.

The Clerk read the notice of the suspension of the requisite rules, and the roil was called. The vote was 74 to 38, 11 requires only 55 votes to suspend a rule where notice has been given, so there were 9 votes more than enough.

The vote was 74 to 38. It requires only 65 votes to suspend a rule where notice has been given, so there were 9 votes more than enough. Mr. Andrus then moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Railroads. This would have upset all the work that has been done and would have deteated the home rule amendments. Mr. Andrus's motion was lost by a vote of 39 to 68.

Mr. Fish then moved the previous question. The previous question was carried almost unanimously. In order to make certain that there would be no trick, Mr. Shechan asked the Speaker what bill was now on its final message. The Speaker what bill was now on its final message. The Speaker said it was the bill with all the amendments that were prepared by the Corporation Counsel, and inserted on the motion of Mr. Fish hast week. The roll was called on the final passage of the bill, and it got 78 affirmative votes to 34 negative votes. Mr. Shechan east the slyt-sin vote. It was a carlous coincidence that the bill for which he has been nighting so hard should receive the constitutional number of votes with his own.

Two of Mr. Boden's Assemblymen, W. B. Burns and White, both irom Synacuse, did not vote with Mr. Fish. They had promised him their votes, and broke their packs. Mr. Barns had reneatedly promised his vote and dodged. White voted first aye and then one coording to his own statement, but he was not heard by the Clerk.

white voted first aye and then no, according to his own statement, but he was not heard by the Clerk.

This settles the liapid Transit fight for the Assembly at present. The bill may pass the Benate in its present. The bill may pass the Benate in its present. The bill may pass the Benate in its present there to put it through. This evening's work is the greatest defeat Mr. Platt Senators there to put it through. This evening's work is the greatest defeat Mr. Platt has had since he failed to be returned to the Senate in 18-11. If the benate does not concur. the Senate will appoint a conference committee, and the World's Fair fight will be gone through again with probably the same result—a victory for the anti-Platt men.

The Assembly defeated the Woman's Suffrage bill to night by a vote of 69 to 20. This bill is defeated every year after a number of more or less silly speeches. More than a hundred women were in the Assembly Chamber horing to see the bill passed. They are deluded every year by some of the Assemblymen, who take pleasure in their disappointment. The bill is regularly advanced to a third rending and then killed.

The Assembly passed the Capitol Appropriation bill by a vote of 69 to 20.

While the amended anti-Platt Rapid Transit bill pa-sed in the Assembly, the cable road bill was galvanized into new life in the Senate, with Fa-set more than 150 miles away. Cause and effect may be indicated in this simple statement, or they may be hopelessly confused. Even the trick-and-thin followers of Fasset thought it very strange that he should be absent to-night, and instead any difference in the record of the night as far as the cable road bill was concerned. The trouble began right after riddy's adjournment. Four of the Republican Senators served notice on ex-Senator Platt by telegraph that they would not follow Fassett any more this session on account of his spite-insjired singulator to task with some avertire for his impetuosity, and called sow rassett any more this session on account of his spite-inspired slaughter of the Cable bill. Mr. Fassett was, therefore, taken to task with some severity for his impetuosity, and called off peremptority. Then the arrangements for the resuscitation of the Cable bill went joyously forward.

some severity for his impetuosity, and called off peremptorily. Then the arrangements for the resuscitation of the Cable bill went joyously forward.

Senator Coggeshall did the work in the Senator Coggeshall most exaggerated blandness to move to reconsider the vote by which the Cable bill was sent to the Railroad Committee with instructions to strike out the enacting clause. Senator Cantor moved to table the motion, and Senator Hunter, blind to the evidences of an arrangement on his side of the House, and with a poniterous effort to show loyalty to the absent Fassett, rose to Inquire whether Senator Coggeshall's motion to reconsider was not put and lost on Friday. The cuestion went straight to the root of the matter. Senators McCarren, Coggeshall, and even the motherly Senator Sloan, and Lieut, Goy, Jones united in the resollection that the motion to reconsider, though every one on Friday supposed that the bill was being voted into the deepest grave that ever closed over one. Senator Sloan accompanied his assurance of such a recollection, and his endorsement of Senator Coggeshall's effort to get his rights in the matter, with the suggestion that he should let his motion again be tabled until Senator Fassett should be present.

Senator Coggeshall scorned the suggestion. still blandly relying upon what he knew of the arrangement, of which Sloan seemed to be ignorant. After a good deal of fussing and explanations of votes, the vote of Friday was reconsidered, and the bill was sent to the Railroad Committee (Senator Coggeshall's), where it will receive a cordial welcome.

The Senate passed a score of bills, none of them being of special consequence. The two bridge bills reported last Thursday were in general orders, but were not moved, as word has e.me up that Mayor Chapin has some more ameadments to offer. No one knows here what the changes are, Senator Jacobs expected to get the ameasure sent up by property supprepriated to the Police Fension fund; also one to permit the Central Park Zoo to be moved to any park o

Councy's Conviction Affirmed.

Patrick W. Connor, then the keeper of an inhim for a place. Judge Cowing santenced him to State prison for viewen years. His counsel obtained a stay of proceedings pending an appeal. The General Term of the Suprems Court affirmed the conviction yesterday, and Comnor surrendered himself, if his counsel decides is carry the appeal to the Court of Appeals, he may be pleased again on boil.

BROOKLYN DEMOCRATS SPEAK. They Endorse the Compromise Sallet Se form and the Linson Sills.

A special meeting of the Kings County Democratic General Committee was held last night in Everett Hall in Brooklyn to consider the question of ballot reform in its present shape before the Legislature. Justice Thomas J. Kenna presided, and William A. Furey was secretary. Although the meeting was called on short notice, the various ward and town associations were well represented. Among the delegates present were ex-Senator Wm. H. Murtha, ex-County Clerk John Delmar, Alderman John McCarty, District Attorney Ridgway. Supervisor-at-Large Kretzschmar. Alderman Heaney, Excise Commissioner Schlie-mann, Surrogate Abbott, Henry J. Cullen, Commissioner of Charities Nolan, and ex-Al-derman Olena. These resolutions were pre-sented by District Attorney Ridgway:

derman Olena. These resolutions were presented by District Attorney Ridgway:

Whereal One branch of the Siste Legislature has passed a sa-called compromise bit to protect the secrety of the ballot, prevent bribery, and prohibit the intimidation and coercien of voters; and prohibit the string in the secret compartment into which each elector must go and prepare his ballot before voting, together with many other excellent safe guards for insuring the purity of suffrage; and an excellent safe guards for insuring the purity of suffrage; and arreas. The crude, un-American and unconstitutional features which have characterized all bills of this kind heretofore passed by the Legislature have been omitted from each compromise bill; and Whereas The said bill in its present shape carefully protects the rights of every elector, no matter how illiterates or humbs, and allows him to take with him to the poils the ballot which he intends to vote, thus distranching none who are entitled to vote as did previous bills. Assolved, That the Deniocratic General Committee of the same of the previous bills of the same of the part of its representatives in the Assessible. Whereas, Registration throughout the State is essential to protect house to voiers from mulification of their ballots through violators of the law, colonized as Souters and repeaters for bribes and hire in certain parts of this wiare, for whom the Republican leaders State and Marenus, Renator Linson, on behalf of the Democratic party, has introduced a bill previous for general registration.

Reso sed, That we approve of the Linson bill and call upon our sensors and Assemblymen to use every sfortic to make the bill a law market at election; and because and repeaters for bribes and hire in certain parts of this state that, by reason of the surdy attitude of the minority in the Legislators and of Go. Hill to op

promise bill now pending.

Mr. Ridgway, ex-Senator Murtha, Justice Kenna, Alderman Heaney, and Mr. Pickett made addresses in support of the resolutions, and they were adopted unanimously.

The committee has, on motion of Mr. Murtha, adopted a resolution endorsing the bill before Congress to increase the pay and improve the condition of the letter carriers.

THE IN O-DOLLAR-A-DAY REPEAL BILL Gov. Hill Allows it to Become a Law Without His Signature.

ALBANY, April 28 .- Gov. Hill to-day filed the following memorandum with the so-called "Two-Dollar-a-Day" bill:

This bill is not formally approved. It becomes a law without my signature, under the provisions of Article 14, Section 0 of the Constitution. In the view which I feel compelled to take of the measure, it becomes un-necessary to consider the merits of the not proposed to be repealed. An emergency is presented which practically overshadows that question.

The Legislature of last year, which passed the origi-nal act, omitted to make the additional appropriation necessary to enforce its provisions. It enacted the law and then adjourned without providing the means to effectually carry it out. This occasioned a deficiency last year which must now be met. The Legislature now hastens to repeal the law, and provides for only a portion of the actual existing deficiency, and refuses to appropriate any additional sum required to carry cult to secure from the Legislature the necessary ap-

Kings County Supervisors?

The second trial of Richard B. Eastman, the architect who is accused of felony in having presented a fraudulent bill to the Kings County Supervisors, was begun in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in Brooklyn yesterday. Mr. Eastman was supervising architect of the new county buildings at St. Johnland, and he charged for four plans of buildings when, it is alleged, he was entitled to receive pay for only one, as the buildings were to be all alike. Four Supervisors, who approved the bill as the committee in charge of the work, are now under indictment. On the former trial the jury dis-

agreed. Lawyer James Troy, the counsel for Fast. man, moved yesterday for a dismissal on the man, moved yesters to allegation in the indictment that the facts stated in the bill were false. Justice Cullen denied the motion. William H. Ray, formerly President of the Board of Charities Commissioners: Thomas W. Hynes, formerly a Commissioner, and Col. Benjamin F. Gott, at present President of the Board, all testified yesterday afternoon. The only new feature in their evidence was the admission that Mr. Ray on one occasion desired that Mr. Eastman's bill was pertectly just and should be paid. Contractor John H. O'Rourke, Clerk E. B. Codiey of the Board of Supervisors, and John Harrington of the County Treasurer's office were the only other witnesses of the prosecution. Nothing new was elicited from them. The evidence mainly covered that taken on the previous trial. When Assistant District Attorney Clarke announced that he had no further testimony to offercounsel for the defence moved again to dismiss the case. Argument on the motion was not concluded when the court adjourned until to-day. ground that there was no allegation in the

# NOTHING THERE TO BAT.

The Bown-town Business Men's Republi-esa Mestaurant Shuts Up. Seventeen fat men and eleven lean men brushed aside the swinging doors of the Down Town Business Men's Republican Club rooms in New atreet at noon yesterday, and in a few minutes came out again. They looked hungry when they entered the club, and they looked hungry when they left it. They went some-where else to eat, for the managers of the club where else to eat, for the managers of use such shad shut down on the restaurant. The steward simply notified the hungry that there would be nothing more to eat there. The restaurant hadn't paid. The members from the dry goods district wouldn't come down town so far, and the down town members had scattered their trade among the two score restaurants in the neighborhood. The bar remains open, however.

in the neighborhood. The bar remains open, however, Bince the retirement of Alfred R. Whitney as President the club has not shown the bustle so characteristic of Mr. Whitney. John F. Flummer's business troubles have also absorbed his interest, and with these two active members in the background the club has not feet up its rariy momentum. It was going to dwarf Tammany, but it hasn't got there yet.

SCHENECTADY, April 28.-Dr. A. G. Wicks. who aloped on Saturday with Miss Annie Juno, daugh ter of Aldarman Robert Juno, returned to Schenectady ter of Alderman Rosers Juno, restrated to Sensesseas, this eventure, accompanied by Mrs. Wicks. They are registered at the Carley House. They say that objec-tions had been offered to their marriage by Alderman Juno, and they decided to go to Albany and have the caremony performed there. This eventure they con-lete the control of the control of the control of the care on Alderman Juno. Were furgives and received the naternal blessing.

IOWANS NEEDN'T GO DRY.

BEER IN SEALED KEGS AND CAEES

MAT DE INFORIED AND SOLD.

The Supreme Court of the United States Supreme Court of the Vertical Fackages of State must of course give way, so far as they are reputable to the notice of the States in the "Geriginal Fackages" Caes—A Michigan Becistion Reversed.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The United States Supreme Court of day rendered an opinion of great interest to all States in which prohibition prevalls. Gut Leisy & Co. are beer browns in Feorla, Ill. They sent some of their product in sealed keeps and cases by railroads to Keokuk, Iowa, where their agent, a non-resident, offered it for sale in the original cases. The liquor was seized by A. J. Hardin, Marshal of Keokuk, under the prohibition laws of Iowa. Lebsy & Co. brought suit significant the Marshal, alleging that the seizure was unconstitutional and void, being in violation of the clause of the Constitution giving the United States the exclusive right to resultate inter-State commerce. The Keokuk court decided in favor of the Ilquor men, but, on appeal to the Supreme Court of Iowa the prohibition.

Chief Justice Fuller delivered the opinion of the covert to-day. The court says the power vested in Congress to regulate commerce among the several States is the power to prescribe the rule by which that commerce is to be governed, and is a power complete in itself, acknowledging no limitations other than those prescribed in the Constitution. It is coextensive with the subject on which it acts, and cannot practically, if it can constitutional it is coextensive with the subject on which it acts, and cannot practically, if it can done in the court should be a prohibition for the several States is the power to prescribe the rule by which that commerce is to be governed, and is a power complete in itself, acknowledging no limitations other than those prescribed in the Constitution. It is coextensive with the subject on which it acts, and cannot practically, if it can demand the court to-day. The court says the nea

eapable of authorizing the disposition of those articles which it introduces, so that they may become mingled with the common mass of property within the territory entered. A State may provide for the security of the lives and property of its residents, but a matter confided exclusively to Congresse by the Constitution is not within the jurisdiction of the notice power of the State unless placed there by Congressional action. If particular subjects of inter-State commerce do not require the application of a general or uniform system, the States may legislate in regard to them, with a view to local needs and circumstances, until Congress otherwise directs, but this power is not identical in its extent with the power to regulate commerce among the States. The court quote the statements of the Federalist in support of this conclusion.

That ardent spirits are subjects of inter-State commerce is not denied, and the court then asks if a State, in the absence of Congressional legislation, can prohibit their importation from abroad or from a sister State or their sale by the importer. If the importation cannot be prohibited without Congressional authorization, the next question, the court says, is when does the imported property so become part of the common mass of property within a State as to be subject to its unimpeded control. In Brown agt Maryland it was laid down by the great magistrate who presided over the court for more than a third of a century (Chief Justice Marshall) that the point of time when the prohibition ceases and the power of the State begins is not the instant when the article enter the country, but when the importer has so acted upon it that it has become incorporated and mixed up with the mass of property to the country. Which happens when the original package is no longer such in his hands; that none of the without the mass of property to the country.

Although the processe question before the court was not ruled upon in that case, the courties as in the save applied equally to importations fro

enforce it. Each year it becomes more difficult to secure from the Legislature the necessary appropriations absolutely required for the maintenance of our public works. The number of votes against all appropriations for the canals seems to be absoluted in the case applied equally to importations from a propriations for the canals seems to be absoluted in the case applied equally to importations from a site at present it is dis to expect that any different course will be parased than that which has been resolved upon. Any action of mine upon this bill will not change the existing anomalous situation. If I should veto the measure the canals would see obliged to cases operations about August next, as the usual appropriations therator would be chanasted at that time, and the Legislature last opposes to the exhausted at that time, and the Legislature last players in the case would throw all the employees on the exhausted at that time, and the Legislature last players in the case of the State of lows, forbidding common carriers to bring intoxicating layers for some the canals out of some angle of the lagislature last players in the case of the State of lows, forbidding common carriers to bring intoxicating layers for some the canals in the case operations and the state of the State of the state lawers in the near future. It is not now necessary to determine the constitution used in that bill are not forth coming, and my refusal to permit this repeal bill to become a law would not relieve the difficulty but only complicate the situation and embarrass all labor on and other interests of the public works of the source which it has pursued and not necessary to continuous used in that bill are not forth coming, and my refusal to permit this repeal bill to become a law would not relieve the difficulty but only complication the resolution of the majority conducts irresistibly to that consignee to sell the unbroken packages at the players of the source which it are provided to the state of the consignee to sell it in unbroke

plosives, the court says is indicative of the intention of Congress that the transportation of commodities between the States shall be free, except where it is positively restricted by Congress itself or by States in particular cases by the express permission of Congress.

The court then takes up the case of Peirce agt. New Hampshire, which has been one of the chief authorities of those advocating the validity of the Iowa statute. The defendant in this case was fined for selling a barrel of gin which he had imported from Massachusetts and sold contrary to the laws of New Hampshire. In this case Chief Justice Taney held that the State had the right to make such a law for the protection of its inhabitants, and that the mere grant of power over inter-State commerce to the general Government cannot be construed to be an absolute prohibition to the exercise of any power over the same subject by the States.

But, says the court, "conceding the weight properly to be ascribed to the judicial utterances of this eminent jurist, we are constrained to say that the distinction between subjects in respect of which there can be of necessity only one system or plan of regulation for the whole country and subjects local in their nature, and, so far as relating to commerce, mere aids rather than regulations, does not appear to us to have been sufficiently recognized by him in arriving at the conclusions announced. That distinction has been settled by repeated decisions of this court and caused tonger be regarded as open to reexamination. The authority of Peirce art. New Hampshire, in so far as it rests on the view that the law of New Hampshire was valid because Congress had made no regulation on the subject, must be regarded as a open to reexamination, the remaining the opinion of the Chief Justice, "a law of a State amounts essentially to a regulation of commerce, as it does when it inhibits, directly or indirectly, the receipt of the Subject must be regarded as per of these.

"Whenever or state and another, it comes in conflic

mon mass of property therein.

"Whatever our individual views may be as to the delectrious qualities of particular articles. We cannot hold that any articles which Congress recognizes as subjects of inter-State commerce are not such, or that whatever are thus recognized can be controlled by State laws amounting to regulations while they retain that character; although at the same time, if directly dangerous to themselves, the State may take appropriate measures to guard against injury before it obtains complete inriediction over them. To concede it a State the power to exclude, directly or indirectly, articles so aituated, without Congressional permission, is to concede to a majority of the people of a State, represented in the State Legislature the power to regulate commercial intercourse between the States by determining what shall be its subjects, When that power was distinctly granted to be exercised by the people of the United States, represented in Congress, its possession by the latter was considered essential to that more perfect union which the Constitution was adopted to create. Undoubtedly there is difficulty in drawing the line between the principal powers of the one Government and the commercial powers of the other, but when that line is determined accommodation to it without serious inconvenience may readily be found in a frank and candid cooperation for the general good.

The decision of the Suprems Court of Iowa is reversed."

A dessenting opinion

to convince us that it contemplated or intended such a result.

The opinion then quotes the "license cases," in which laws prohibiting the importation and sale of liquor in original barrels or packages was upheld, and says that the silence and inaction of Congress upon the subject during the forty years intervening since then appear to require the inference that Congress intended that the law should remain as hereby declared by this court rather than warrant the presumption that Congress intended that commerce among the States should be free from the indirect effect of such an exercise of the police power for the public safety as had been adjudged by that decision to be within the constitutional authority of the States.

AMCHIGAN DECISION REVERSED.

constitutional authority of the State.

A MICHIGAN DECISION REVERSED.

The court by the same vote reversed the decision of the Supreme Court of Michigan in the case of Henry Lyng, an agent for a Wisconsin brewery, who was fixed for selling liquor without a license. Ling attacked the constitutionality of the law on the ground that it would compel agents for outside browers within the State could, under their manufacturers license, sell at wholesale after paying only \$65 annual license. He contended that this was practically a regulation of inter-State commerce, and the court decides in his favor upon the authority of the lows case and those referred to in that opinion. The ordinion rendered by the Chief Justice in this case concludes as follows:

The same rule that applies to the sugar of Louisiana, the cotton of South Carolina, the wines of California, the horse of Washington, the tobacco of Maryland and Connecticut applies to all commodoties in which a right of traffic exists, recognized by the laws of Congress, the decisions of courts, and the usages of the commercial world. It devolves on Congress to indicate such exceptions as in its judgment a wise discretion may demand under particular circumstances. A MICHIGAN DECISION REVERSED.

# ROBBING THE MAILS.

The Superintendent of the Despatch Division in Buffalo Detected and Arrested.

BUFFALO, April 28.-William W. Allen, Superintendent of the Despatch Division of the Buffalo Post Office, was arrested here this afternoon by Deputy Inspectors Hartshorn and Clark on suspicion of robbing the mails. He was taken to the office of Deputy Marshal Watts and asked if he had any letters on his person. He replied no, and emptied the pockets in his coat and trousers and the outside pockets of his vest as evidence of his inno-

"Unbutton your vest," said Inspector Hartspicious sweiling on Allen's breast. He did so, and from the inside vest pocket the Inspector drew a packet of eighteen letters. Seven were addressed to M. A. Dauphin of the Louisiana Lottery and contained money. Three of them were decoy letters. Four others contained money. All had been abstracted from the mail

money. All had been abstracted from the mall in one day.

Allen was immediately arraigned before United States Commissioner Fitzgerald on the United States Commissioner Fitzgerald on the United States Commissioner Fitzgerald on the Inspector's testimony, and held to await further examination on bail of \$3,000. His brother-in-law became his surety.

The arrost is a surprise, and creates no small sen-ation coming so soon after the revealed robberies of hapst and Edstrom and their punishment, and while the attention of the Washington authorities has been directed to the affairs of the Buffalo Fost Office, following the publicity of the fact that the inspectors were in town looking for thieves. Allen seems to have relied on his official eminence and his character for integrity to shield him from suspicion. He was a personal friend of Inspector Hartshorn, and greatly respected and esteemed by his associates, and enjoyed the confidence of the community.

his associates, and enjoyed the confidence of the community.

He is about 54 years old, of twenty-four years' experience in the railway mail service, and had been three years in the Buffalo office. He was appointed by Postmaster Sackett, his name being selected from a list of aix furnished by the Superintendents of the Eastern and Western divisions of the railway mail service as qualified for the post. He is a Republican and a Royal Arch Mason, and was vouched for by prominent citizens of Batavia and Buffalo. He has a wife and family, and lived on a fashionable avenue in the city.

THIMBLE RIGGING (N A FERRYBOAT. Three Industrious Operators Reap a Hand-

some Harvest on One Trip. Three men who were on their way to the Linden race track to operate thimble-rigging games outside the enclosure got on the Pennsylvania Hailroad ferryboat that left Cortlandt street at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. One of them produced a board, three shells, and a little ball in the forward cabin on the men's side of the boat, and a crowd gathered around him. A capper laid a bet of \$10, and found the

side of the boat, and a crowd gathered around him. A capper laid a bet of \$10, and found the ball under the shell he pointed out. The operator of the game paid the bet smilingly, and appeared to place the ball under another shell. Then he offered to bet it wasn't there. A man who thought he had seen him place the ball under the shell offered to bet \$20 it was there. The operator refused to bet less than \$50. The man hesitated, and the capper nudged him with his elbow and urged him to bet. "I'll bet you \$10 you win." he said. The victim nut up the \$50, raised the shell from the board, and found no bail. The capper paid the \$10 he had lost and the victim was \$40 out.

Another of the three men had opened a similar game in the rear cabla. There was a crowd around him, but no one would bet that the ball was under the shell where they all saw him place it. Finally a capper, after a good deal of talk bet \$40 that he could but his hinger on the shell under which the ball was. The operator took the bet. One of the crowd, who thought he knew the game, offered to bet the capper \$20 that he would lose his money. The capper took the bet and picked up a shell. The ball was there. The man who bet the \$20 paid without a murmur. The operator also produced \$40 and paid it to the capper, and then closed up the game.

The third of the three men, who had a sweat board, sat down near the rear cabin door. He was not as high toned as the thimble riggers, and took small bets. His game was that known as over even and under seven, and he won about \$50 at the trip across the river. The boat had been tied to the Jersey slip a minute or two before the three men got of.

Excursion to Washington Excursion tickets to Washington are sold via Jersey Central Reading and B. and G. at \$10 round trip. Tick-ets good 10 degr. Feat trains Pullivan parier and Meeping cars. Station foot Liberty at -4Je.

Era. Stein's Tokay Wines. Recoramended as visitors wines E. C. Hazard & Co., wholesale agents. Sold everywhere.—4dn.

AN OPERA COMPANY IN PERIL

THE "PEARL OF PERIN" TROUPE IN A HAILROAD SMASH UP.

Pretty Cherns Girl Killed and Other Actors Badly Hurt-Louis Harrison Es-capes With a Slight Wound-The Brakes Fall to Work and the Train Russ Away. STAUNTON, Va., April 28.-This morning about 3 o'clock a fearful railroad wreck occurred at the Staunton. Chesapeake and Ohio station. The vestibule train due here from the West at I o'clock was two hours late. About 3 o'clock it came whirling on at a speed of seventy miles an hour, the engine having the appearance of a sheet of fire. A number of persons were on the station platform

and had barely time to escape. As the train reached the passenger station the rear sleeper careened, striking the platform covering, tearing away the iron posts and demolishing the whole platform structure. It struck the eastern baggage house fifty rods from the station, a new brick building, crushing in its front and wrecking the building. The rear sleeper then jumped the track and turned over on its side a few feet from the track, shatte, ing the car into number-

less pieces. There were a number of passengers in the sleeper, among them the "Peari of Pekin" troupe, on their way from Cincinnati to Baltimore. The city fire alarm was sounded; the fire companies responded instantly and went to work at the wreck, assisted by many citi-One person was killed, Miss Myrtle Knoy of Kansas City, a member of the opera chorus. She was fearfully mangled. One leg was cut off below the knee, her left arm was broken, and her right shoulder dislocated. A piece of wood was buried in her thigh, cutting an artery, causing death from bleeding in a

an artery, causing death from bleeding in a few moments.

Those known to have been injured are:
W. J. Kirki atrick. New York, wounded in the leg and head. It is thought he will recover.
L. M. Sloman, Cincinnati, sightly injured. Edith Miller, New York, leg broken.
Mirs. Edward Webb, leg bruised.
Edward Stevens, shoulder sprained.
Miss Bertha Firch, concussion of the spine and contusion of the abdomen, considered serious.

and contusion of the abdomen, considered serious.

Lewis Harrison, scalp wound.

Miss Jane Purham, sprained ankle.

All of the injured bolong to the Pearl of Pekin troupe, except Mr. Kirkpatilok. There were six coaches, two of which were steepers. No one was injured except those in the rear sleeper. The engine and other cars rushed on for a mile, when the engineer on an up-grade got control of the engine. The accident was caused by a brake rost falling, throwing ballast among the air brake connections, readering the brakes useless and causing the engineer to lose control of his train.

The wounded were taken to the Virginia Hotel, where they are being well cared for, and the body of Miss knox was taken to an undertakor's to be embalmed.

the body of Miss Knox was taken to an under-taker's to be embalmed.

Manager lives of "The Pearl of Pekin" com-pany lett Chicago to join the company in Cin-cinnati and go East with them. He missed connections, however, and arrived salely in Baltimore by the Baltimore and Ohio this morning.

Baltimore by the Baltimore and Ohio this Company are appeared to sprease at Harris's

BALTIMOBE, April 28.—"The Pearl of Pekin."
Company are announced to appear at Harris's Academy of Music for one week, beginning tonight. The management have wired to Stautton to have the company trought on to Baltimore in a special train, in order not to disappoint the public. None of the pilneipal members of the trupe seems to be seriously injured. The company is a large one, comprising over sixty-live persons, so that there will be enough people to take the place of the injured ones. There are always understudies for every part in a comic opera company to provide for every emergency. Those of the company who are reported as dangerously injured are members of the chorus. Mr. Louis Harrison the star of the organization, escaped with a few bruises.

Sam Harrison, brother of Actor Louis Harrison, and manager of the "Pearl of Pekin "company, received a telegram yesterday from Gilbort Claytor of the company, saying that besides Miss Myrtle knox, who was killed, Louis Harrison received a slight scalp wound, Miss Bettha Fach, the soubrette of the company, was prostrated by sheek; Mrs. Emma Webb, wife of Tenor Webb, had an injury of the leg. Miss Edith Miller's ankle was broken, Miss Ione Dunham was bruised about the body, and Edward Stevens dislocated a shoulder. The killed actress was a pretty giri of 18, and a member of the chorus. She was a Kansas City giri, and had been a telegraph operator at the leading hotel there before she joined the company.

### AN ELECTRICAL STURM AT SEA. The Aurania Encounters on Unusually Brilliant Illumination.

vessel was about 80 miles off Fire Island, and became a torrent, while the fog continued, and lightning began to flash in all directions. The ship was in the midst of a great electrical storm, and thunder crashes followed the light-

ship was in the midst of a great electrical storm, and thunder crashes followed the lightning instantaneously. The masts of big boats like the Aurania are provided with lightning rods, which are made serviceable by running insulated chairs from their lower ends over the sides of the ship and "grounding" them in the water. This appearance was unrecled as soon as lightning specared, but no bolts hit it.

For three-quarters of an hour the fisshes were substantially continuous, and, in spite of the mist, were blinding in brilliancy. One of the mists as if some one were swinging a gigantic lantern behind a curtain. This of itself was very bright, enabling usto see the rigging with distinctness and the sea for a wide space around. There was no wind and hardly a noticeable swell on. At frequent intervals, certainly no more than a few seconds, there came vivid flashes so bright that we seemed to be looking squarely at the sun. These were accompanied by lond thunder claps, some of the loudest I have ever heard, and for that matter I have never seen as continuous a display of lightning at sea or anywhere else. I do not think that more than two or three passengers came out of the cabin, for the rain was drenching and the thunder terrifying. There was no danger of any consequence to the ship. We moved out of the cabin, for the rain was drenching and the thunder terrifying. There was no danger of any consequence to the ship. We moved out of the cabin, for the varies, except the natural reflection of the yards, except the natural reflection of the water drop, which made yards and rigging glisten at the edges."

#### Col. Shepard Moves an Amendment to the Statutes.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28,-The celebration of the semi-centennial of the Philadelphia Sabbath Association, which began last evening in the chambers of the Presbyterian church, was continued this afternoon and

evening. At this afternoon's meeting, which took the At this afternoon's meeting, which took the form of "a conference of friends of the Sabbath," Col. Elliott F. Shepard, editor of the New York Mail and Express, spoke on the "Press and the Sabbath," and at the close of his remark, moved that Congress be memorialized to amend the section of the statutes so as to provide for the inauguration of the President of the United States not on March 4, but on the first Wednesday in Narch, He said that this would do sway with nine-tenths of the Sabbath descration which occurs whenever the inauguration takes place on Friday, Saturday, Monday, or Tuesday. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Wanamaker Compliments & Mail Collector. CHICAGO, April 28 .- "This is what I call a handsome thing for a Cabinet officer to do." said Postmaster Sexton to-day as he showed the following letter addressed to one of his men:

men:

"Office of the Postmaster-General. Washington, April 24.

Dear Sie: I have read with great interest the newspaper accounts of your bravery in defeading the mails intrusted to your charge against two robbers, and I bes to thank you for this sturdy example of fidelity and daty. These expibitions of courage, while no more praiseworthy perhaps, than the steady devotion and nerve of the Post Office force in general, do more good than you are aware of. Yours, Ituly, Yours, Iruly,
John Wanamarer, Postmaster-General,
To Mr. John Mouat, Mail Collector, Chicago
Post Office.

Every man his own Sullivan. Read Checkley's "Harr-cal Mathod of Physical Training," All bushesless.

STABBED A POLICEMAN.

East 81de Cange of Toughs in Fighting The police of the East Thirty-fifth street

station were kept busy after 6 o'clock last evening. Early in the evening Patrick H. Carbolly was going through Thirty-eighth street, between First and Second avenues, leading his horse to a stable, when he was attacked by James Reilly and Edward Dolan. Reilly, it is alleged, held the arms of Corbally, while Dolan stole \$17 from his pockets. Corbally gave chase to the robbers, and Policemen Siffer and McCafferty joined him. The robbers were captured in Thirty-sixth street, between the First and Second avenues. McCafferty had fired one shot at them in the chase.
A gang gathered around the policemen and

their prisoners, and it was apparent to the policemen that an attempt would be made at a rescue. They sounded alarm raps, and four

policemen that an attempt would be made at a rescue. They sounded alarm raps, and four more officers arrived. They clubbed the mob right and left, and succeeded in landing their prisoners in the Thirty-fifth street station without further trouble.

About 10 o'clock Policeman Michael McKenna of the same precinct ordered a crowd at Second avenue and Thirty-first street to move on. They walked on for a few stees, and then one of the gang turned with a knife in his hand and stabbed the officer in the left check. The blade penetrated to the tongue.

The injured officer summoned assistance and was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital, where the physicians pronounced his wound serious. Subsequently Bergeant Cahill and several officers arrested John Dening and Charles Farrell on suspicton. They were brought before McKenna at the hospital, and he at one identified Ferrell as the man who had out him and said that Dering was one of the crowd. He leaped from his cot to get at Farrell, but was restrained. Both prisoners were locked up, and more arrests will be made. The injured officer suffers greatly from hemorrhages and the doctors lear that he will bleed to death.

The gang that robbed Corbally are known to the police as the "Rag Gang."

THE NANTIC IN PORT.

Just Enough of her Botters Loft to Ment a Little Water.

The United States steamship Yantic arrived off Quarantine to-day at 1 P. M. and came up to Bedlow's Island. Capt. Rockwell reports all the crew in excellent health. The only death during the present trip was that of P. A. Surgeon McCarthy from pneumonia, at

Key West, April 12.

The Yantic left Rey West April 17 under orders from the Admiral to proceed to New York for repairs, it having been demonstrated in the recent fleet drills that her boilers were out of repairs, and it was impossible for her to keep up with the other ships of the squadron. bollers have been going to pieces rapidly in the last two months, and are now literally covered with patches. The firemen Jeclare that they are afraid to touch them with their hands for fear that they might punch a hole in

that they are afraid to touch them with their hands for fear that they might punch a hole in them.

The Yantic had rather a long and stormy passage of it. As she can only make four or five knots an hour with the pressure of steam that it is considered safe to sublect her boilers to, it was expected that she would take seven or eight days to make the trio, but on account of had weather and adverse winds she has occupied eleven days.

The Yantic left New York last December with a party of naval officers who were sent out by the Navy Department to determine the exact longitude of several principal points in the West Indies whose position had never been exactly fixed. In accomplishing this she has steamed since then over \$,000 miles to and fro and among the Indies, and rarely did she remain more than four days in any one port.

This duty finished, she had orders to return to Washington with the longitude party, but, on putting into key West, they found Admiral Gherardi had orders to attach her to his squadron, and the "astronomers." as they were jokingly termed by the officers of the ship, were forced to return home by rail.

Nince then the Yantic has been five weeks in Key West, engaged in all the various drills and evolutions of the fleet. Finally, on the repeated representations of the Captain that the ship was until for duty, the Admiral consented to release her and order her north for repairs.

"PLAYED ROOSEVELT FOR A SUCKER." New Revelations By the Great Discoverer of Chinese Frauds.

Collector Erhardt yesterday suspended Thomas N. Jordan, a clerk in Deputy Collector Hunt's division. Jordan was Chinese Commissioner Roosevelt's chief witness at the investigation of the local Chinese Board, which ended Passengers on the Aurania, which arrived in the dismissal of Smiler Terbune and Saul yesterday, who ventured on deck on Sunday Hollander from the service. Jordan's testievening, were treated to a remarkable display mony also implicated Fred. Davis, who was of electric illumination. Few people besides John A. Mason's clerk when Mr. Mason was the officers and seamen witnessed it however. Secretary of the Chinese Board. But Jordan for a heavy rain was falling at the time. The didn't swear hard enough against Davis, and Col. Erhardt declined to entertain Mr. Roosesailing through a dense fog. At 9:30 the rain | velt's recommendation that Davis be tumbled out along with Terhune and Hollander. Mr. Rooseveit considered that he had a rare bird in Jordan, and was especially chipper when Jordan told how the Chinese examination papers were bought and sold. Chairman John Mugwump Comstock of the Chinese Board was Jordan's sponsor, and he, too, was delighted at the testimony.

Jordan's sponsor, and he, too, was delighted at the testimony.

Jordan is now hauled up and suspended by the Collector on the charge that he has since said that in his testimony he "played Roosevelt and the Civil Service Board for suckers."

This, it is averred, is part of his testimony at a recent hearing of imporiance in Jersey City. It was on Jordan's original testimony that Torhune and Davis were summoned before the Grand Jury at Trenton. Mr. Roosevelt has frequently remarked that he would have Terhune and Davis indicted. Now his chief witness comes out fiatly and says he played Mr. Roosevelt for a sucker."

THE MIDDLEMAN'S COMMISSION. Judgo Patterson Cuts 14 Off and Saves

estate transaction.

86,000 to the Einglers. Judgment was granted against William M. Reynolds and his wife, Jessie, by Justice Patterson in Supreme Court yesterday in a real

Frederick A. Ringler and Justin Ringler, desiring to purchase some property on William street contiguous to the bridge, consulted William M. Reynolds. Reynolds subsequently told the Ringlers that the property would cost \$55,000. Reynolds meanwhile procured a contract to convey it to his wife. Jessie, for \$49,000, Reynolds did not explain his relation to Jessie Reynolds, and the liinglers agreed to take the property and raid \$5,000 on account. Jessie then paid \$2,000 of this sum to the owners.

On learning of the transaction, the llinglers brought suit in equity, and Judge Patterson granted a 5-cree yesterday ordering the defendants to transfer the \$19,000 contract to the plaintiffs and roturn the \$3,500. The contract or \$55,000 is ordered cancelled. liam M. Reynolds. Reynolds subsequently told

TWO MORE EX-ALDERMEN SAFE. McCabe, Who is Insane, and Capt. Wendel, the Westbide Artillerist.

Two more of the Aldermen of 1884 got rid resterday of the pending indictments for bribery against them. They were Louis Wendel and Francis McCabe. District Attorney Fellows moved the dismissal of the indictments, and Judge Cowing granted the motion. Upon the Wendel indictment Col. Fellows made this endersement:

this endersement:

This case stands upon the same footing as others against members of the Board of Aidermen of 1886, who were not members of the combination of shirteen. There has never been evidence to justify bringing such cases to trial. The indictment should be disminated. Upon the McCabe indictment the endorse-

I recommend the discharge of the defendant's ball, as the defer dant has been declared insane. McCal... was declared insane by a jury on ct. 6, 1850. He was bailed, and given into the ustody of his wife, but he is now said to be in

Butch Brown Bead. John A. Brown, known by all politicians

as "Butch" Brown, is dead. He lived for many years in Pearl street, in the Second Assembly district, and was the constant companion of ex-Warden Thomas P. Walsh when Walsh was on top in political affairs in the feecond. He was an excise inspector, but was turned out when the facise Board went to Tammany Hall. "Butch" Brown had attended more political conventions for his size and age, his friends say, than any other man in the

TOLD THE PASTOR HE LIED.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

FIGOROUS INTERBUPTIONS OF THE REV. MR. FRAY IN THE PULPIT.

Probably the Last of the Many Traubles That Have Been Disturbing the Hock-away Bench Congregational Church. The Rev. John E. Fray was called a liar

several times by different members of his congregation while he was preaching his farewell sermon in the Congregational Church at Rockaway Beach on Sunday evening. Mrs. Jamison. the wife of Deacen John Jamison, was the first to speak up. The congregation is said to have applauded her action. This church has been in a turmoil for years. The first trouble occurred when membership was refused to Peter Lihou and his wife on letters from the Hanson Place Methodist Church of Brooklyn. Mr. and Mrs. Lihou kept an art store in Brooklyn. Deacon John Jamison and Deacon Charles Crabbe were active in their opposition to Mr. and Mrs. Lihou. The Lihous conduct three cottages on the beach, near Arverne, which are known as the Lihou cottages. Lihou and Deacon Jamison, who is a member of the coal and wood firm of Jamison & Rond, had a mis-understanding about the payment of a bill for

and wood firm of Jamison & Bond, had a misunderstanding about the payment of a bill for a ton of coal.

The controversy found its way into the church, Pastor Fray sided with the Lihous. At a meeting of the congregation, beld for the purpose of acting on Mr. Ames Lihou's application for membership in the church, Deacon Charles Crabbe arose and accused the Lihous of having bought and used liquer in their cottages. Evidence was produced to show that a beer wagon had stopped in front of their cottages, and that boxes of Beer were taken into the cottages, and that boxes of Beer were taken into the cottages, and that boxes of Beer were taken into the cottages, admittance into the church was refused them by a tie vote.

Mr. Lihou waited on Deacon Crabbe the next day and demanded a retraction of the charges. He said the beer was used by his boarders, but that his own family never used a drop of liquor. At the prayer meeting on the following week Deacon Crabbe spologized for what he had said against Mr. Lihou. Notwithstanding the apology, Mr. Lihou and his wile each brought a suit for \$5.000 against him for defamation of character. The suits are still pending.

Last summer the Rev. Mr. Fray allowed Evangelist Echeverria to occurp his pulnit, His sermon did not suit the congregation, and they so informed their pastor. Then the Rev. Mr. Fray and B. W. Downing invited the Evangelist to the beach to do mission work. This incersed the botel men against the church, and they threatened to withdraw their subscriptions. The pastor refused to recede from his position, and this had the effect of widening the breach between him and Deacon Jamison. It was only a question of a short time when the opposing faction would succeed in forcing the pastor out of the church. Therefore, about two weeks ago he accepted a call from a Congregational Church in Richmond Hill, and announced to his church that he would preach his farewell sermon has Suiday evening. At the conclusion of his sermon he said:

"My friends in the church have advised me o

would preach his farewell sermon last Sunday evening. At the conclusion of his sermon he said:

"My friends in the church have advised me to give my reasons for leaving this place, and in justice to myself I will do so."

He then told atout a woman in the church who objected to his having a vacation last summer, although he said he was entitled to it under his contract. This same woman, he said, intimated that he was receiving too much pay.

"The truth is," he continued, "the church was owing me two month's salary, and, as I could not collect it. I had to go away and carn money to keep my family from starving."

At this juncture there was a commotion in Deacon Jamison's pew. Mrs. Jamison was seen to rise, and it is said her husband tried to restrain her. Looking directly at the pastor, she is said to have exclaimed:

"You are a liar!"

It is said that applause followed. As she took her seat she is said to have continued:

"You have preached nothing but lies since you have been here!"

Mr. Fray apparently paid no attention to what was said, but continuing his remarks, he referred to the difference between Deacon Jamison and himself concerning the mission work of Evangelist Echeverria, and said that the language Deacon Jamison used to him in relation to the matter was so independ that he could not repent it.

"It's a lie," 'that's not so," 'that's false, 'and similar remarks came from different parts of the church. The pastor concluded his remarks by referring to Deacon Jamison's management of the Sunday school, which he said was domoralizing. He said that since he had succeeded the deacon as superintendent the school was materially improved, and had an increased membership.

SHOCKING TRAGEDY IN NYACK.

A Jealous Husband Tries to Shoot His Wite and Then Shoots Himself, NYACK, April 28 .- G. F. Smith has since last October been the gardener on the targe and handsome place of W. B. Williams in South Nyack, and his wife during that time has been employed about the house. For a few days past Henry Chappell, a slater, has been at work there, taking his meals in the house. Early this afternoon Mrs. Smith, as usual, called Chappell to dinner, and while he was seated at the table Mrs. Smith's husband came in under the influence of liquor. Some words passed between him and his wife, indicating jealousy on his part. Then he left the room. He returned in a moment with a revolver, and pointing it at his wife's head, fired. He missed her and then fired a shot at Chappell, sending a bail deep into his thigh. Chappell an out into the street, and Smith went to another room and locked himself in. A few minutes later another shot was heard, and when the door of the room was broken open a shocking sight was revealed. Smith lay on his back on the floor, with a pool of blood under him and a revolver by his side. Coroner Kirkpatrick took charge of the dead man's remains, and will hold an inquest. Mrs. Smith says her husband was intoxicated from 7 o'clock this morning, and that he frequently became so. "At different times," she says, "when he was under the influence of liquor, I have told him that unless he gave up drinking I would not live with him, and he then threatened to shoot me dead." cating jealousy on his part. Then he left the

The Tables Turned. Dennis O'Neill, the keeper of a saloon and Dennis O'Neill, the keeper of a saloon and restaurant at thurch and Liberry streets, was complainant in the Tomas Police Court yesterday against John Raymond one of his waiters, who, he said, demanded money from him on Sinday, and on being refused threatmend to beat him. Policeman Delaney was called in and arrested Haymond, but when Justice Gorman heard the testimony he discharged him.

In the course of the hearing it came out that O'Neill's saloon was open on Saiday, and the Justice asked Policeman De saley with the did not arrest o'Neil for violating the it. he law. The policeman raid his was not sent there for that Durrose. The Justice directed Raymond to make a charge of excise violating directed has employer, and on it O'Neill was held for trial.

The Weather.

The rain storm that prevailed over the East. ern States on Saturday and Sunday disappeared off the Atlantic coast yesterday, leaving only a light fall of ain in South Carolina and Canada. The high winds from Hatteras to Eastport, Ma., were blowing off shora with velocities from sixteen to thirty miles an hour. Fair weather was reported from all places except those

The storm in the Northwest appears to be devoid of moisture, but is attended by high winds in Dakota, Min-nesota, and Wisconsin. The centre was over Minnesota yesterday, moving toward the lakes, where the winds rill increase in force to-day.

The temperature was nearly stationary in all States except the upper Musicalpsi valley, where, in Minnea-sots, it was as warm as Texas. The temperature was between 60° and 70°. Some remarkable rises took place in the tributaries to the Mississippi in twenty four hours, as follows: Little Rock, 8.6 feet: Fort Smith, 5.4'. Nashville, 4.0: Cincinnati, 8.3; Pfitsburgh, 6.0; St. Louis. S.5; Cairo, I.6; Louisville, I.S. The water fell one tenth

temperature, 60°; lowest, 45°; average humidity, 78 per ent ; wind generally fresh northwest

To-day and to-morrow promise to be fair and warmer. The thermometer at Perry's pharmecy in Tax Sux railding. recorded the temperature yesterday as follows 8 A W 1800, 1600, 8:30 P M 1890, 8 A W 50 47 8:30 P M 07 8 A W 50 47 8 P M 17 12 W 50 64 8 P M 19 12 W 50 64 12 M 50 

SIGNAL OFFICE PORSCASS TILL & P. M. TURNDAY. For Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts Rhedo Island, Connecticut, fair; warmer, variable winds. For castern New York, castern Pennsylvania, and New

fersey, Jair, warmer, warlable winds; becoming south waterly.

esterly. For the District of Columbia, Delaware, Marriant. and Virginia, fair, followed by threatening weather and ight rais Tuesday night; warmer, southeasierly wind-tight rais Tuesday night; warmer, southeasierly wind-For western New York, wastern Fannayivania, West Virginia, and Ohia fair, followed by threatening weather and light issue rains warmer, fellowed by cooler in Ohia; medianatarive minfa